

A BUILDER OF BRIDGES

GANANOQUE MAN HAS HIGH REPUTATION IN AMERICA.

Charles Macdonald, Who Now Sits on the Quebec Bridge Commission, Is of United Empire Loyalist Descent and He Got His Early Training on the Grand Trunk—Is Commander of Yacht Club at 74.

Mr. Charles Macdonald, Gananouque's distinguished son, who was recently appointed by the Canadian Government a member of the Quebec Bridge Commission, has been designated as one of the leading bridge-builders of this continent. He is of United Empire Loyalist descent, and was born at Gananouque on January 28, 1837. His early education was received at the old Kingston Grammar School, after which he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y., from which he graduated as civil engineer in 1857.

His professional career commenced under the late Mr. Samuel Keefer, C.E., on the survey of the Grand Trunk Railway. Later he took up residence in New York, joining the

SMALL HOLDINGS EXHIBITION.

A Model Farm Will Be Shown in Festival of Empire.

A model farm, with its stock of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and its out put of dairy produce, will be one of the leading features at the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, London, this year. This is only one part of the "Small Holdings and Country Life" exhibition. At least eight acres of land will be covered by an "Agricultural Village" and "Small Holdings" colony, with its houses, shops and stores, milk station and egg collecting depot.

Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted on such a scale before. The various agricultural shows, such as the Royal and the Bath and West, and the County Societies offer attractive prizes for the best plots of live stock in catalogued departments, and for expert dairying and butter and cheese making, but no show ground in Great Britain has ever yet contained a model farm where the occupier may be found tending the stock he has reared, and the various departments of dairying his poultry plump and comely, gathering his eggs and garnering his corn.

The picture conjures up a vision of rural England, of the happy homestead in the fertile West Country, of peaceful surroundings are disturbed ever and anon by the fugal passage of the soldier, the sailor, the policeman. But, strange as it may seem, the rural landscape is to be transferred to London, and set in the very midst of the teeming population of the metropolis. It will be a practical demonstration of the "Back to the Land" movement. These are the conditions of the country if agricultural pursuits had only been made sufficiently alluring. The lack of incentive and the humdrum life of the village, have stifled the ambition of many a sturdy yeoman who is found to-day in the ranks of the unemployed. It is fitting, therefore, in coronation year, when the glories of Empire are to be brought prominently before the citizen that the world's leading industry should play a prominent part.

The setting up of a model farm amid the scenes of splendor and pageantry at the Crystal Palace is intended as evidence how agriculture may be made profitable to those who are engaged in the industry if only full advantage is taken of the opportunities which Government encouragement and modern experience have provided. County Councils have done much to encourage people to remain on the land by the local spirit in which they have administered the Small Holdings Bill, but the feeling is that there are facilities placed in the way of a man who wants to obtain a small holding in the country, who wants to become independent and farm for himself. With all his experience he has been told that the Small Holdings Bill is a failure.

The man the Agricultural Department of the Festival of Empire should possess a keen interest in the subject. On the educational side the congress which has been organized is of especial value. It will be held during the exhibition, and already some of the foremost men in the realm of political and social economy, experts on co-operative farming, and those who have tried topics, have agreed to take part in the deliberations. There will be lectures by authorities on agricultural subjects, followed by discussions which may be reasonably expected to have a practical outcome. It is hoped that the exhibition will be able to identify itself with the movement in pursuance of the progressive policy which has characterized that Department of the state in recent years.

What is aimed at in the organization of the congress is an awakening of public interest in the development of small holdings and allotments and the advantages of co-operation. It is well in this connection to recall that the Small Holdings Commissioners have reported that they have no hesitation in saying that one of the most important factors in the success of the small holdings movement depends is that of the co-operative organization. "The small holdings experience," they say, "shows that the best results can only be obtained by means of some organization which will put the small holder on a par with a position as to enable him to obtain a fair return for his produce, and satisfy his requirements as cheaply as possible." Every means will be afforded the small holder of learning how to purchase in the cheapest market, and how to obtain the best price for his produce. He will have object lessons in the rearing of stock, the cultivation of land, the remunerative breeding of poultry, the dressing of birds for market, butter and cheese making, bee keeping, fruit and vegetable bottling, the pruning of trees in fact, the hundred and one things which make all the difference between profitable and unremunerative farming.

Vegetable Leather. An enterprising manufacturer has discovered a process whereby a paste made from the skins of vegetables manufactured from a vegetable product. The novelty owes its introduction to London, where it was first shrouded at the thought of the number of animals that were killed annually to keep humanity in boots. The imitator leather is being used for the manufacture of boots, shoes, Bible covers and a hundred other articles usually found in the leather department.

The Factory System. The factory system began with the introduction of machinery. It is a thoroughly modern thing, there being nothing at all like it in antiquity or even in the middle ages. It began with the invention of the loom by Arkwright, about 1770, and was at first wholly confined to the cotton manufacture. As mechanical invention followed discovery, and as other industries were born the factory system broadened out along with them. It is now the most important feature of the community.

A Compelling Personage. "Does your wife want to go to the ball and vote?" "No, sir," replied Mr. Mackton. "If Henrietta came a vote I'll be importuned enough to have the polls brought around to the house when she sends for me."

Lacked Atmosphere. "I did hope for a sort of career," said the disappointed looking man, "but I met with difficulties I could not conquer. What I needed was atmosphere."

"I see the same old trouble. What were you—an author or a painter?" "Neither. I was learning to play the trombone, but I was naturally short of breath."

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Dinners Served in the Banquet Halls of Our Anglo-Saxon Ancestors.

Many of the dishes of the table to-day have descended from the middle ages. Macaroons have been served as dessert since the days of Chaucer. Griddle cakes have come down to us from far-away Britons of Wales, while boys have lunched on gingerbread, and girls on pickles and jellies since the time of Edward II., more than 500 years ago.

During the latter part of the middle ages the most conspicuous object on the table was the salt cellar. This was generally of silver, in the form of a ship. It was placed in the centre of the table at which the household gathered, my lord and lady, their family and guests, being at one end, and their retainers and servants at the other. So one's position in regard to this salt cellar was a test of rank, the gentle folks sitting "above the salt" and the yeomanry below it.

A thousand years ago, when dinner was ready to be served in the banquet hall of one of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, the first thing thought of was the table. The table was covered with a cloth, on which were placed boards, and all were carried away again at the end of the meal. Upon this was laid the tablecloth.

The food of the early Anglo-Saxon was mainly bread, baked in round, flat cakes. Milk, butter and cheese were also eaten. The principle meat was bacon, as the acorn forests, which covered a large part of England, supported numerous droves of swine. Each guest was furnished with a spear, while his knife was carried in his belt. As for forks, who dreamed of them, when nature had given man 10 fingers? Roasted meat was served on the spit or rod on which it was cooked, and the guest cut or tore off a piece to suit himself. The rod was covered with a cloth, and the guest cut or tore off a piece to suit himself.

Won the Bet. Two Cambridge, Eng., undergraduates have just been acquitted on a charge of the theft of some surveying instruments from Cambridge University. That they took the instruments was not denied, but they pleaded that they had done it for a bet and not with any felonious intent.

For freedom for a wager has recalled the case of a certain Mr. Melinhah, who risked his life in the peninsula war for the sake of a wager. Melinhah, a well-known sportsman, having lost his fortune at racing in England, went to the peninsula, where he was engaged to race horses, he rode a wretched nag. Brother officers, who were well known to him, snuffed him about its worthlessness. "I bet \$250 I get \$225 for him," said Melinhah to a friend. "A dozen apiece," said the friend. The bet being made, Melinhah mounted the wretched nag, and was soon his enemy's nearest picket. The shooting began at once, but, disregarding the bullets, he rode on till his mount fell under him. He then walked back to his own lines and reached them unhurt. He had won the bet, for the Government then allowed \$225 for each officer's horse killed in action.

Border Mill Girls. Within the last twenty years or so a marked change has come over the "lassies" of the border towns. In decorum and dress there has been a wonderful improvement. Not so many years ago the three-cornered hats and cloaks were all the rage. There was something picturesque about the former, and to the lassies of the district the "border brigades" at the mill hour was quite a treat. In some mills hats were the fashion, and the lassies were all dressed in style. "A brow lad," on a visit to his native town to observe the lassies, was heard to observe that "the lassies are in dress—they're like ladies." Such observations are often more true of the lassies of the smaller border towns. To see the modern border mill girls on their way out on to Sunday is to realize how much they are ahead of their prototypes.

Valuable Panelling. The Remford Urban Council have appointed a special committee to obtain a proper valuation of the old oak panelling which has been found in a farmhouse standing on land used for the disposal of sewage. The matter was first brought to the notice of the council by an anonymous offer of \$1,500 for the panelling. It was then found that a dealer had estimated its value at \$4,000, and also that it was being damaged by damp, the rooms being used for the storage of onions and the roofs being in a bad state.

The Word "Despatch." It was Dr. Johnson who was largely responsible for the bad spelling of the word "despatch." Although the word had never occurred in his letters and for 225 years the word has been written correctly, it appeared in his dictionary as "despatch." Until 1829, however, the word spelling was not become general. Then people began to look upon Johnson's work as a standard one, and British Government departments and various newspapers changed the proper "despatch" to "despatch."

Chatterfield's Wit. Lord Chatterfield had the kind of wit which was admired in the Georgeian era, says Reginald Lucas, "George II. and His Ministers." When he was Lord Lansdowne and he was awakened one morning with the alarming intelligence that his papers were about to rise. He expressed his entire approval; it was 9 o'clock and high time; he was about to get up himself.

HOW ALIENS CREEP IN

THOUSANDS OF FOREIGNERS EVADE BRITAIN'S LAWS.

Return Excursion Tickets Are One of the Popular Methods of Getting Past the Officials—Second-Class Passengers Are Exempt From Inspection and Many Cross Channel in That Way.

Whatever may be the legislative outcome of the amazing siege at Stepney, there is no gainsaying that at present our immigration laws are more ineffective than those of any other country in the world, says a London paper. Any alien with the brains of a rabbit, however black his history, or blighted his health, can easily enter England against the will of the authorities, and can, in fact, snap his fingers at them.

The latest method of evading the Aliens Act is to come to this country with the return half of an excursion ticket, and to cross the channel on the continent or obtained by post from London or from a confederate who has used the other half. Not long ago a Frenchman well-known in Leicester Square, thinking it politic to leave his usual haunts for a short time, went to Paris by a day excursion. While there he gave the return half of his ticket to an old hand in crime, who with it came to London, giving a false name and address to the purser at he crossed the channel.

But there are many other dodges for evading the Aliens Act. One which results in hundreds of "undesirable" aliens getting into this country is systematically practised on some steamers. It is keeping the number on a ship just below the limit allowed for exemption from inspection. Originally a steamer which carried fewer than twenty steerage passengers was not subject to the purpose of the act an immigrant ship, and was not, therefore, liable to inspection. Then the number of third-class passengers allowed for exemption was reduced to twelve, and now it is again twenty. Mark how matters have been adjusted accordingly. Some captains use regularly to bring over seventeen or eighteen third-class passengers, then nine or ten, and then a few more, until they reach the limit of twenty and arrive in the Thames with nineteen.

It is not uncommon for the aliens thus "scrapped through" to include at least one who has been refused leave to land. He or she previously came to England in an immigrant ship, and was turned back owing to lack of means or for some other reason. No fewer than four rejected aliens were about a year ago dumped in a batch at Hull from a technically "non-immigrant" steamer. "The same steamers bring over many 'undesirable' aliens," says a London paper, "and these are the same steamers, and thus defeat the object of the Aliens Act in another way. No sooner are second-class passengers exempted from inspection than such companies lowered their second-class fares till they were only a little higher than the steerage fares, and ever since many immigrants unable to pass inspection, as well as not a few of those refused permission to land, have triumphed over the authorities by coming to England in the intermediate class.

Shipping agents in continental ports also have many tricks whereby they dump "undesirables" on us. About eighteen months ago a certain steamer, bound for Bremen kept in stock stokers of invitation written by them in this country. They were supposed to be for a consideration to the aliens for showing to the inspectors when they reached England as conclusively proved that they were not the same persons as those who were the subject of their invitation.

A moderately well-to-do immigrant, who has no means of his own to enable him to enter England without even a "By your leave." What is to prevent him from shipping a cabin man or sailor and landing at one of our ports as such? Nothing. As a fact, this game is played on as thousands of times every year. Out of the total number of cattle-men who arrived in this country in 1909 no fewer than 2,500 were returned to their native lands. Some may have left as ordinary passengers, but the majority doubtless remained in England. Whether these are the same persons as the citizens may be gauged from the fact that thousands of cattle-men who have landed in this country have straightway sought the hospitality of the casual ward.

The ranks of Chinese residents in this country are steadily recruited in the same way. Of late years many "sailors" from the Celestial empire have married English girls and settled in our large ports, particularly Liverpool, where laundries "run" by their compatriots absorb some of the most valuable property in the city. An attempt was made to establish Chinese laundries in London, with the result that the Chinese got such a fright from hostile crowds that the enterprise failed away. But in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and other ports, the Chinese are steadily increasing, and a few have recently been opened in towns so far inland as

They compete strenuously, not only against our native laundries, but against the Chinese themselves. One of the most successful of these is a Chinese, and his rival in the same street, boldly announced, "No no religion; no wash clothes."

Still more undesirable immigrants work a passage to this country. One of the most responsible in the twenty-five or twenty-six casualties at Tottenham undoubtedly came to England as a fireman on a steamer, and probably the other desperado evaded the Aliens Act in a precisely similar manner. Both, at all events, were nominally sailors when they landed.

Health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of, a blessing that money cannot buy.—Walton.

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Germany's Poor Nobility

Professor Kekule von Stradnitz has just made an interesting study of the condition of many of the ancient nobles of Germany. The professor takes his facts from the records of the Central Society for the Assistance of German Nobles. Here he finds that the descendants of families whose nobility is beyond question, are in some instances gaining a livelihood, such as it is, as clerks, shopmen and minor officials. Among these are sons of houses justly distinguished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Not a few, having put in their term of military service, are now passing their days in the ranks.—London Globe.

Answered

"Fader," said young Isaacstein to his parent, "is it wicked to work on the Sabbath?"

"Of course it is, mine boy," replied Mr. Isaacstein.

"Den you do you open de shop in Saturday, vich is our Sabbath, fader?"

"Mine tear boy, we do not work den; we take monish—lots of monish!" added Mr. Isaacstein cheerfully, rubbing his hands.

"Den vot is work, fader?" continued his son, persistently.

"Vot minnig?" asked Mr. Isaacstein, impressively. "Is ven you do something and gets nothings for it!"

Teacher—"I have been trying for some time to get the room quiet that we could hear a pin drop. I have dropped the pin several times, but you have been making so much noise that it has been impossible to hear it. What do you think we had better do, children?"

Reddy Backrow—"Tie a dumbbell to it next time, teacher."—Brooklyn Life.

The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. These lamps burn clean, cool, and there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, plated with nickel, they are as resistant to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the eye as a better lamp. Buy Rayo lamps everywhere. It is not at home, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Rayo Lamp agent.

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

The Probation Question

The probation system in Alberta has been in force for over three years and the results have fully warranted the expenditure of time and money necessary to secure such results.

Alberta makes no claim to being the first to use probation. The system as used in Alberta is copied largely from that used in Cleveland under the direction of Judge Adams and Mr. Lewis, the chief probation officer.

The common question, what is probation? can be answered by stating that "probation" is a system of correction designed to improve the character of an offender by giving him his liberty under friendly and coercive oversight as a substitute for punishment. This is done by the Judge before whom the case is called. When he would deem it proper not to pronounce sentence, after a person had been found guilty or would suspend the execution of it and release him under a conditional agreement of good behavior, in the case of a juvenile, appointing a probation officer who shall instruct the probationer as to the mode of life he must agree to adopt, and who shall personally visit the probationer at unstated periods and require return visits. By introducing the probationer to helpful friends, and by a friendly oversight of the boy's recreations and amusements, the officer exerts a helpful influence on the lad entrusted to his care. Reports are required weekly and these the probation officer must fill out and send to the superintendent.

It is of course difficult to secure the right stamp of individual to act in the capacity of probation officer, as the work requires both time and energy, and no amount of either will accomplish the end of probation unless the probation officer is interested enough in the small details to be able to win his entire confidence and sympathy.

The danger of probation is that its indiscriminate, ineffectual or corrupt application should generate in the minds of the future citizens of the state a contempt for justice, and in the future law-breaker an unconcern as to the consequences of his acts. This danger can be averted by the careful selection and oversight of probation officers, the absolute insistence upon the probationer reporting promptly to his officer; thus a respect for law and order may be developed in the minds of the boys of this generation who will be the leaders in the next few years in large matters of the community and of the country.

The immense advantages of probation when properly handled are self evident. The correction of children without depriving them of their liberty or placing upon them the stigma of imprisonment or bringing scandal to them; the saving of first offenders from falling into habitual law-breaking; the saving to society and to usefulness the boys and girls who might otherwise be warped and twisted by the abnormal conditions of prison and institutional life—these are a few of the advantages of probation properly administered and carried out.

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Winchester, Ind. — "Four doctors told me that they could never make me regular, and that I would eventually have dropsy. I would bleed, and suffer from bearing down pains, cramps and chills, and I could not sleep nights. My mother wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking one and one-half bottles of the Compound, I am all right again, and I recommend it to every suffering woman." — Mrs. Mary Deak, Winchester, Ind.

Hundreds of such letters from girls and mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them have been received by The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

The Labrador Coast
Dr. Grenfell says that the Labrador coast which he knows so well is every bit as beautiful as that of Norway, and he is working on a chart which will be accurate enough to guide pleasure craft through the bays and channels of that shore. There is really nothing to go to Europe for but the rain—YOUTH'S Companion.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia
Anyway the railroad engineer gets a run for his money.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied, for they become it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Being unselfish is a virtue some people try to dispense with.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. — 25 cents.

Two women were strangers to each other at a reception. After a few moments' desultory talk the first said rather querulously, "I don't know what the matter with that tall, blonde gentleman over there. He was so attentive to a lady here, and now he looks at me now." "Perhaps," said the other, "he saw me come in. He's my husband."



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Clear the complexion of disfiguring pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unsightly conditions; keep the hands soft and white, the scalp clean, the hair live and glossy, and preserve skin health by the use of Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

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FACTS

Varied Items of Interest to the Farming Community.

SKIMMING SURFACE A CRIME

So Says E. R. Parsons, writing in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin

This fall I have received so many letters of the same tenor that an answer through the Bulletin would seem desirable. One farmer writes: "I have been plowing my land about five inches, following strictly all the rules laid down for the conservation of moisture, but getting only about ten bushels to the acre, which is hardly payable. How can I increase my yield?" The trouble with this is that the moisture is evaporating too much on the surface. Deep plowing, deep rooting, and holding the moisture where it cannot evaporate, is the only antidote.

Besides the loss of moisture engendered by shallow plowing, we have to consider an equally serious evil—the combustion of humus. There is no facility facilitates this as much as shallow plowing and frequent shallow tilling.

Secretary Wilson has already drawn our attention to this by denoting it, "a vicious system of farming," and the only way around it, as I pointed out at the time, is by plowing deep, cultivating the fallow less, and putting it in better shape for accumulating moisture.

In the places our sandy loams are already becoming exhausted and so devoid of humus that some of our farmers say it does not pay to plow them deeply.

Humus is a carbon compound, and when the oxygen of the air attacks it it becomes carbon dioxide—the carbonic acid gas so deadly to human life, so indispensable to plant life. In dry climates, when humus is so near the surface, this combustion can go on unimpeded; but in humid climates it is much slower on account of the water which each particle of humus protects it from the oxygen.

Therefore, it is plain that, in order to save our humus, we must keep it deep, keep it away from the atmosphere, bury it as deeply as possible. This element of our soils is found almost entirely on the surface, being a product of the soil, and every atom of it that finds its way into the atmosphere is a dead loss to the farmer.

Pure humus is said to be able to hold 200 per cent. of water, whereas some soils will not hold over 20 per cent. without leaching.

Some farmers will contend that deep plowing on their soils does not bring results, and that is true, but in this, for often their last chance to raise a crop is to skim the surface again and use up the last particle of humus. But deep plowing is burning the candle at both ends.

The remedy is to plow deep at the start, incorporate the humus, and then to plow 10 inches, and then if too thin to raise, fair crops, plow under more green material until the results are satisfactory.

The most handy crop for this work is fall rye, because it can be raised during the winter months and plowed under when a foot high in time for planting the regular crops. They say it gets deeply and the soil will respond to deep plowing is not agricultural soil, but where this is the case through lack of humus, it can be remedied by our crops, which are rich in all the mineral elements, and barnyard manure and green crops will supply the other. A soil that is becoming exhausted for want of humus can be planted with alfalfa, which will eventually replenish it, but in order to obtain a stand, 8 to 10-inch plowing is necessary, and if the soil that is turned up is poor and thin, a top dressing of rotten manure or old straw is the thing before turning the seed in. By this method I have raised alfalfa on a large farm, and after six years plowed it up and took off a crop of oats, and then back into alfalfa again, this time without manuring.

The hardest and most unpopular work that we have ahead of us is to convert the farmers of the West to deep plowing. It took England 40 years to do this, and Germany 49. In the meantime the average production of small grain in Germany was 11 bushels to 40 and 45, and potatoes in the island of Jersey on land plowed 16 inches and fertilized with seaweed for humus go from 600 to 800 bushels per acre. In order to obtain a lease on farming land in the above country, the tenant has to enter into a contract to plow deep, rotate his crops, and put back into the soil what he takes out.

In this country, for the accumulation of moisture and the conservation of humus, deep plowing is absolutely necessary, and at the same time remarkably profitable; and in the exceptional case, where the land is too thin, it will pay a hundred-fold to fertilize it until you have a fairly rich seed bed 10 inches deep.

The Exception
It was married men's night at the revival meeting.

"Let all you husbands who have trouble on your minds stand up," shouted the emotional preacher at the height of his spasms.

Instantly every man in the church rose to his feet except one.

"Ah!" exclaimed the preacher, peering out at this lone sinner, who squatted a chair near the door, apart from the others, "you are one in a million."

"It ain't that," piped back this one helplessly, as the rest of the congregation turned to gaze suspiciously at him. "I can't get up—I'm paralyzed."

Not having heard anything of his wife for "23 long years," as he termed them, the minister asked the Thames, London, court magistrate if he could marry again. The magistrate replied that if the wife turned up the second marriage would not be legal, but, as she had been missing such a long time, even if she did reappear, it was not likely that she would be prosecuted.

"Isn't it shocking to think of the hundreds of citizens in that Ohio county who have been fined for buying and selling votes?"

"Yes, and they have been fined on evidence that would not be considered for a moment by a senatorial committee!"—Chicago Tribune.

HERE IS A TALE WITH A MORAL

LITTLE EDITH HARRIS CURED OF DROPSY BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Two doctors said she would die, but today she is a healthy, happy girl. — Healthy little ones, children the guarantee of a happy, useful life.

McTaggart, Sask. (Special).—That no child is too young to have Kidney Pills even in its worst form, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it in any form has been abundantly proven in the case of little Edith Harris of this place.

In May, 1903, this little girl, then two years old, was so swollen with dropsy that she could not walk. Her weight increased from 15 inches to 34 inches. Two doctors said she must die. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her and she is as merry and healthy as a child as is to be found in the neighborhood.

In a recent interview her father says: "Edith is better than ever. She has no return of dropsy since she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills over seven years ago. She goes to school and is healthy. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

There is a moral for parents in this story. Many a child has grown up to a life of pain and suffering because its kidneys were neglected. A life of health and usefulness is assured if the kidneys are kept in order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A well digger always gets in his work.

Bills are brave—at least they do not run when you foot them.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine for little ones. They never fail to give relief to the baby when his stomach or bowels are out of order; when teething is painful; when the mother makes some mistake, or when any of the many childhood ailments seize him. What is more they are absolutely safe and cannot harm the youngest child. Mothers have the guarantee of a government analyst to this effect. Thousands of mothers through gratefulness for what the Tablets have done for their children, strongly recommend them. Mrs. E. J. Ward, Galt, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over two years and would not be without them. They are wonderful. They are a medicine for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The cuckoo clock had just chirped the half hour before midnight, and the girl in the parlour scene was weary.

"Mr. DeBore," she said, as she vainly attempted to struggle a yawn, "I heard something about you the other day that I'm sure is true."

"Indeed," he exclaimed, "what was it?"

"I heard someone say you were an easy-going chap," she answered.

A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S STORY

From the lighthouse at Lobster Cove Head, Prince Bay, Newfoundland, Mrs. W. Young sends an expression of her appreciation of the fact that she certainly acts as a true beacon light, guiding all sufferers from skin disease to a safe harbor of refuge.

Mrs. Young says: "I suffered with eczema for seven years, and to my great delight Zam-Buk has cured me. The itching started on my breast, and spread until it extended over my back. The itching and burning—especially when the affected parts were warm—was terrible; and yet when the eruption was scratched or rubbed, it turned to bad sores, and caused great pain. If I went to a doctor and tried various prescriptions, but seemed to get no benefit, so tried another doctor. After he had no relief, so tried a third doctor, and then a fourth. Although they all did their best for me I got no relief from my skin."

"Seven years is a long time to suffer, and I had got used to the thought that I never would be cured when I saw a report in 'The Family Herald' telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was in cases of skin diseases. I thought there would be no harm in giving this balm a fair trial, and bought some."

"Well, from the use of the very first box I saw Zam-Buk was going to do me good. I persevered with it, and the improvement it worked in my condition was really wonderful. It eased the irritation, stopped the pain, and the sores began to dry up and disappear. In short, I found Zam-Buk all that was claimed for it, and within a very short time it worked a complete cure in my case."

Not only for eczema, but for ulcers, abscesses, varicose veins, bad leg, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, chapped places, piles, ringworm, children's eruptions, burns, scalds, itching, and skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk will cure unequally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Beware of cheap substitutes and imitations.

CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

THEIR SINGLE AND DOUBLE DISC BEARINGS ARE THE MOST DURABLE.



Do You Realize the Advantages of Concrete?

THE rising price of lumber has compelled the farmer to look for a suitable substitute. Concrete, because of its cheapness, durability and the readiness with which it can be used for every farm purpose, has proven itself to be cheaper than lumber and far more durable. Our Free Book—

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

shows the farmer how he can do his own work without the aid of skilled mechanics. It details the economy of Concrete construction as compared with lumber, brick or stone.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited
51-60 National Bank Building, Montreal

Send for this book to-day. You'll find it intensely interesting, even if you don't intend to build for a while. It contains much useful information that will put you in the way of saving money. Among the subjects treated are: Barns, Drains, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Hitching Posts, Root Cellars, Silos, Stables, 8-airs, Stalls, Troughs, Walks, Wall Curbs, and so forth.

REMEMBER—This book is yours—a cost will bring it promptly. Write now.

Name.....
Address.....

Friend—"And were you ever in Venice?"

Mr. Richquick—"Yes. Slowest town I was ever in. The sewers were busted all the time we were there!"—Puck.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

A Germ Disease Which is Baffling the Doctors and Alarming the People Generally

It may be said that doctors are only agreed on two points regarding this much dreaded disease. First, that it is a germ disease and second, like all germ diseases can only be fought with pure, rich blood. Prevention is always the better way and that is why we are always talking about the wisdom of keeping the blood pure and rich and the nerves healthy and strong by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a deadly foe to disease germs whether they are germs of infantile paralysis, of colds, of consumption or any other disease. Don't let the blood get thin and watery. Don't let the nerves get exhausted. The risk is too great. Every drop of blood is a germ. For this reason you are certain to benefit by this treatment.

You need not wait until you have some form of paralysis before testing this great medicine. Be warned by headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, failing memory and power of concentration. Restore the system while still you have something to build on.

Get new energy and vigor into the system by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Be sure you are right—but don't forget there are others.

If you get the worst of it try to make the best of it.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. — 25 cents.

Point heart ne'er won fair lady—if it should prefer a brunette.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"What is your highest ambition?"

"To get my wife to speak to me as politely as she speaks to the butcher when she is ordering a steak by telephone."—Chicago Herald-Record.

Vicar—"Let me see, now. You say you can captain the village cricket and football teams, that you understand the art of getting up fancy dances, and you can lawn tennis well, and at the charity concert, and make yourself agreeable at garden parties. You'll do excellently."

By the way—I suppose you could conduct the morning or evening service at a parish church?

Minard—"Well, I don't know. I dare say I might manage to scramble through it."

Vicar—"Good, good, indeed! Then I think, Mr.—Mr. Ah—Mildred, thanks—you may consider yourself appointed."

Don't go too fast, young man, even if the road is smooth.

A farmer may think he is buying a gold brick, but he never does.

Send for free sample to Dept. N. U., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

W. N. U., No. 225.

THIS IS A BUFFET LUNCHEON



THE buffet luncheon is, first of all, a great convenience to the hostess with no maid, as she can prepare it beforehand, then don her pretty clothes and be ready to receive her guests. This repast can be served at noontime and is also especially suited to the afternoon or evening reception. It usually consists of cold dishes, but one may have a hot beverage, which must be kept warm in an inner vessel set in an outer one of hot water over an alcohol lamp that can be lighted or extinguished at will.

In preparing for the buffet luncheon use the simplest and prettiest of table linen. If the table is in good condition—highly polished or having the fashionable smooth and dull finish—do not put a cloth on it, but use a handsome centerpiece and doli. Have flowers or ferns or a plant in bloom in the center of the board. On large doli tables place the plates of sandwiches, tins bread and butter, finger rolls and cakes. If salad is served, have this at one end of the table and near it a pile of plates, each of which is a small, folded napkin. Heaps of forks are laid by the plates. At the other end of the table from the bowl of salad may be the beverage decided upon, with cups, saucers and spoons. If besides a hot drink—or instead of one—there is served some kind of punch, have the bowl containing this on a small table in the corner of the dining room or hall, with glasses arranged about the bowl. If cold meat is served, this may be sliced thin and platters of it set on the sideboard.

One requires no regular waiters or waitresses for this function, but the hostess should ask several of her friends—preferably young girls—to assist her. Let us suppose that the affair is a luncheon, served at 1 o'clock. To this one may invite a large number of guests, as one is not limited by the seating capacity of one's dining table. An attractive menu would consist of jellied bouillon, cold ham, chicken salad, bread and butter sandwiches, imitation pate de foie gras sandwiches, stuffed celery, ice cream, fancy cakes and black coffee.

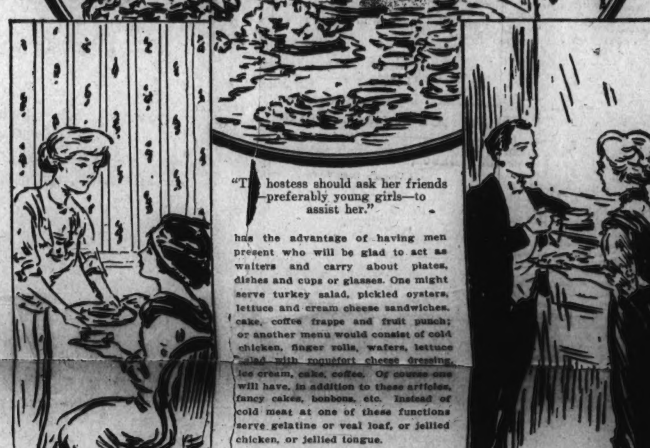
Arrange the table as already suggested, putting all of the dishes, with the exception of the coffee and cups, on the table. At one end have a large platter bearing thin slices of ham, prettily garnished with sprigs of parsley.

Opposite this may be the bowl of chicken salad, its contents masked by a thick mayonnaise. Flanking this on each side have plates of sandwiches and rolls, while further on are the olives and stuffed celery and several small dishes of salted nuts. The ice cream and cake can be served at a side table.

When the guests are assembled in the dining room, the hostess gives the word to the intimate friends who are to assist her, and they go into the dining room, from which they carry to the guests the plates and napkins. They can then pass the various dishes, or—perhaps this is easier—they may ask each guest if she will have ham and salad, and put these articles on the plates before taking them from the dining room. The sandwiches, rolls, etc., can, of course, be passed. The guests stand or sit about the dining room, hall and parlors. If one is the possessor of a number of small tables it is well to have these set in the various rooms, as they are very convenient for the buffet luncheon. Only one who has stood and tried to balance in her hands a plate, napkin and perhaps a cup of coffee, and still eat gracefully, knows how intensely uncomfortable one can be under such conditions. It is, therefore, a kindness to the guest to provide something upon which he or she may set plate, cup and saucer, if it be only the corner of a mantelpiece.

Of course, one of the young girls will preside at the ice cream table. If she can do so, it is convenient to have the ice cream made up into small individual forms, as these can be taken from the freezer a few at a time, whereas a large dresser of cream in the bulk, once opened, will melt quickly. The freezer of small forms can be covered again as soon as the desired number of loaves has been removed. It is especially true of an afternoon affair at which the refreshments are served during a period of an hour or more, that a regular buffet luncheon all the guests are served at the same time, and the arrangements are thus simplified.

Therefore, at an afternoon or evening reception on the buffet plan, have viands that will not be injured by standing. Tea is, of course, out of the question, but two exceptions to the general rule are made. Coffee is not injured by keeping hot for several hours, always supposing it is not



"They can pass the various dishes," allowed to boil. The old-fashioned coffee urn was excellent for this purpose. For an afternoon or evening reception arrange the table as suggested for the luncheon. An evening affair

this paste between countless slices of white bread, cut thin.

Stuffed Celery
Lay stalks of crisp white celery in feed water for a half hour, wipe dry on a clean dish towel and fill the curved side of each stalk with cream cheese worked soft and slightly salted. Lay these stalks on a platter set directly on the ice until wanted.

Turkey Salad
Remove all bits of skin and all fat from cold roast turkey and cut (or chop) the meat into bits of uniform size. Sprinkle lightly with salt and white pepper and mix with half as much crisp celery cut into quarter-inch lengths. Pour a good French dressing over all, tossing and turning until all the fowl and vegetable are well coated with the dressing. Put into a chilled bowl lined with lettuce leaves, cover with a rich mayonnaise dressing and ornament with slices of hard-boiled eggs and beets cut into fancy shapes.

Lettuce and Cream Cheese
Remove the crust from a loaf of white bread and cut very thin. Between every two slices spread cream cheese, and lay on this a crisp lettuce leaf dipped into French dressing. Keep in a damp place or cover with a damp napkin until ready to serve.

Fruit Punch
Put into a punchbowl a quart of very strong lemonade, add a handful of green mint, slightly bruised, a bottle of maraschino cherries, eight slices of pineapple, cut into small dice, two oranges, cut up small, and three bottles of ginger ale. Add an abundance of ice, and when very cold serve.

Lettuce Salad, With Roquefort Cheese Dressing
Put into a chilled salad bowl crisp lettuce leaves and pour over them a French dressing, into which has been beaten grated or finely crumbled roquefort cheese in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of the cheese to one and a half cups of dressing.

Veal Loaf
Cut two pounds of lean veal into bits, add a quart of cold water and simmer on the side of the range until the meat is tender. Add salt and pepper to taste and set aside until the grease forms on the top of the meat. Remove the veal and flatter the fat. Add a half pound of minced onion, a slice of half a lemon, a dash of Worcestershire sauce, a dash of tomato catsup and a tablespoonful of sherry. Stir all well together and pour into a loaf pan with cold water. Set in the ice-chest for twenty-four hours, then turn out, garnish with cold lettuce, garnish with parsley or watercress and slice with a sharp knife.

Marion Harlan

THE SEMOTHS' EXCHANGE

IMPORTANT NOTICE
BECAUSE of the enormous number of letters sent to the Exchange, we are unable to publish all of them. In order to make the most of our space, we have decided to publish only those letters which contain some new or interesting information, or which are of special interest to our readers. We regret that we cannot publish all of the letters we receive, but we hope that the few we do publish will be of some service to our readers.

Women Who Fail
YOUR article, "Concerning Allowances," has been faithfully read. I do not like the tone of either the letter it embodies. It would seem that the fault-finding comes from a woman who tried to "get business" from a man who wanted to "get business" from a woman. I think the main reason is that in our married lives had to do the housework. It is a younger generation of girls who think because they are "ready in love" with a man he must marry the person, no matter what his feelings are. The woman of the second letter seems to have been a "housewife" in an attractive way. She was a woman who was able to live upon and the ability to earn money. She was a woman who was able to live upon and the ability to earn money. She was a woman who was able to live upon and the ability to earn money.

For the Cold Luncheon
And yet another prospect from another mother:
I have just sent you a few words in favor of cold luncheon. I have just sent you a few words in favor of cold luncheon. I have just sent you a few words in favor of cold luncheon.

Sugar-Cured Ham
We have a new recipe for sugar-cured ham. We have a new recipe for sugar-cured ham. We have a new recipe for sugar-cured ham.

Truss for a Little Boy
I read in the Exchange some weeks ago that a woman offered a little boy's truss. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia.

Picking Wild Ducks
Knowing that many cooks-masters and professional-dishes to prepare wild ducks for roasting, I should like to submit the enclosed method, which makes picking ducks a simple and easy task. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia. I have a little nephew who has been troubled with a hernia.

Home Offered
I should be glad to hear from you. I should be glad to hear from you. I should be glad to hear from you.

Correspondence

From Page One

hospital board, when they were told by Mr. Whiteside that Mr. Gale would not make any such promise without first obtaining the permission of the directors, which he never been granted. He, Mr. Whiteside, suggested that the committee add a letter to him, requesting the company to exempt the hospital from all payments due previous to 1928, and promised to use his influence to have this request granted. This would cover the period previous to his taking charge as general manager of the company. This committee reported to a meeting of the local union the result of their interview with Mr. Whiteside, and the members again expressed their dissatisfaction on the following grounds:

First: That it has been distinctly understood that the company supply free light, water, a diesel as long as the hospital is run by the miners union, for the benefit of the residents of Coleman, and the employees of the coal company; this promise being verified by the committee to whom the promise was given.

Second: That the promise was a verbal one, and no time specified, we are of the opinion that the impression of the committee who met Mr. Whiteside are correct, and we think this company have never presented any bill for four years.

Third: That were it the intention of the company to charge for these items after the expiration of any particular period that may have been understood by them, it would only have been fair to the miners union, and business like on their part, to have notified us that after a certain date we would be charged for light, water and coal supplied to the hospital.

Fourth: That we do not think it advisable to write the company, making the request, suggesting by Mr. Whiteside, as that would practically be an admission of our liability for the items under question, from 1928 until the present.

The officials of the union thought that a letter addressed to the directors and therein explaining all the circumstances, would be the quickest way to have the matter straightened out.

This letter was sent, but up to now no acknowledgment of the same has been received.

In the meantime we have been presented with another bill for \$24.50, and dated March 10th.

On March 17th, Mr. McKernan, the company's accountant, told a member of the hospital board that Mr. Whiteside intended holding the cheque for assessments, which includes union dues, doctor, hospital, and check-weighman, as security for the account rendered, until the hospital board met him and came to some understanding re same, as they had promised him to do so.

When I went to the office for the cheque on Saturday they refused to give it to me, stating the reasons given above.

On Saturday, March 17th, we received another bill for \$24.50.

There was a meeting of the miners union on Sunday, when these matters were laid before the members, with the result that a motion was passed to the following effect: That a committee be appointed to visit Mr. Whiteside and ask him to give a written guarantee that the cheque would be handed over to the union on Monday, and should he refuse to do this, to inform him that the union had decided to cease work until same was done, as, according to the agreement Mr. Whiteside had no right whatever to hold the cheque, under any pretext whatever.

Mr. Whiteside flatly refused to give any guarantee that this would be done, with the result that the men stopped work, in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting, of which Mr. Whiteside had been notified by the committee appointed to meet him.

The union officials thought it advisable to have the opinion of their lawyer on this matter, and he arrived on Tuesday morning.

The pit committee and their lawyer, Mr. Palmer, interviewed Mr. McLeod, the company's lawyer, to try to arrange a settlement of the dispute, and during this interview Mr. McLeod

made the statement that the check off system was not with the paper it was written on, and that the company did not have to make deductions from the miners union assessments if they did not want to do so, and also stated that he would force the company to pay the cheque over to the union.

Mr. Whiteside also made assertions to the same effect.

After considerable trouble the company decided to pay over the cheque to the union, and set the hospital account under cheque to be decided by the two lawyers and the judge of the district court. This was on Thursday last, after the mines had been stopped for four days. The men resumed work on Friday morning.

Through the action of Mr. Whiteside, the question as to the present check-off system goes on, and does not provide sufficient protection to the miners of the district.

I think the action of Mr. Whiteside in stopping this cheque, along with the assertions made by himself and the company's lawyers stated above, will cause the miners to every union man in district 18.

The scale committee representing the miners of this district, and the coal operators association met in Calgary at the beginning of March to draw up agreements for different camps, and came to a decision on this very question. The representatives of the miners wanted the system abolished, but the operators would not hear of such a thing, and claimed that the system now in use worked very satisfactorily to all concerned. Mr. Whiteside, who was a member of that committee, returns from that conference and states our assessment cheque and tells us at the same time that the check off system is no good, and says he will pay the cheque over just as soon as we give him a guarantee that the hospital account will be paid.

In Calgary he argues that the system is all that is required. He then returns to Coleman and demonstrates to everyone that the system is no good whatever.

I must say that this is the second time Mr. Whiteside has stopped our union cheque. Just two years ago the miners union owed the Coal Co. an account for the installation of lights in the opera house. This account was not settled soon enough for Mr. Whiteside, so he deducted from the union assessment check the amount due to the company. I refused to accept the cheque with these deductions, and asked for a check for the full amount, whereupon Mr. Whiteside told me that just as soon as I handed him a cheque for the amount due the company he would hand over the union cheque for the full amount, and not before, and this had to be done before he turned over the cheque.

The miners of Coleman think that the Coal Co. have acted very mean on these two occasions, and more especially in the last case, as it is by no means certain that the miners union owe the account rendered.

When this mine first started, Mr. Flannery, one of the promoters of the company, promised that they intended to do good things for the miners who worked at their mine, and the town in general. He promised that the miners would have a hospital, and also a reading and recreation room for the men employed, and other things that would go to make Coleman an ideal town.

Let us see what they have done. When the hospital was built by the miners union, the company gave one lot free, and the Miners Union had to pay \$500.00 for the one adjoining on which to build a school. The latest bill sent into the Union, they gave light and water for the period of three months, as this account dates back to June 1st, 1926. The hospital was opened in March, 1927.

When the Miners Union decided to build their own hall on a scale large enough to allow of the building being used as a Opera House, I was instructed to write to Mr. Flannery, and ask if the International Coal & Coke Co. would grant us a donation towards same. Mr. Flannery answered my letter, saying that in all probability the company would give a donation towards such a building, but if they ever intended doing so, I must thank them for their good intentions, as that was the last I ever heard of it.

I don't think anyone can accuse the International Coal & Coke Co. of undue prodigality in their efforts to better the condition of their employees who live in and around Coleman.

On the other hand, what have the Miners Union done to help the welfare of the company?

We have bought three lots for which we paid \$100.00. We have erected buildings on these lots thereby adding considerably to the company's jobs in the neighborhood of these buildings. We pay the company \$25.00 per month for light, \$3.00 per month for water, and \$3.00 per night extra for light for pleasure shows, which are running eight nights per month. This makes a monthly account for the miners hall alone of \$32.00. This, with \$15.00 per month for the hospital, makes a total monthly payment by the miners union to the company of \$47.00.

We are doing all in our power to aid our hospital right up to date, and we not and never have run this institution as a profit making concern. What we are aiming to accomplish is to have a hospital where the very best medical and surgical treatment can be had right at home by all who are unfortunate enough to require it.

We have gone to considerable expense in acquiring modern equipment and kept two certified nurses at the hospital to render the best assistance possible.

I intend enlarging the hospital this spring, as the accommodation is scarcely adequate to meet the requirements of the district. However, the International Coal & Coke Co. say, whether rightly or wrongly, "pay those bills, we need the money."

Having stated these facts, I will leave your readers to judge the case for themselves. I must apologize for having wrote at such great length, but I considered it necessary to state all the facts from the start, so that readers of this letter would be able to form an unbiased opinion.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, I remain,

WM. GRAHAM,
Secretary Local Union No. 2333.

MacLeod Business Cards

DR. BRUCE, SURGEON-DENTIST

Office over Young's Drug Store
Special attention to preservation of the natural teeth.
Painless extraction of teeth.
The safe and speedy known to the profession.
Visits Coleman monthly.

CAMPBELL & FAWCETT

Barristers, Notary Publics
Office: Over Chow Sam's Restaurant

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Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p.m. in the Masonic hall. All visiting brethren made welcome.

W.M. J. H. Rose, Sec.

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Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday in I.O.O.F. hall. Visitors welcome.

C.C. A.P. Bowcott, KofE.S.S.D. Davis

Daughters of Rebekah, Victoria Lodge No. 7

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Visitors cordially invited.

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Mrs. B. N. Holmes, Secy.

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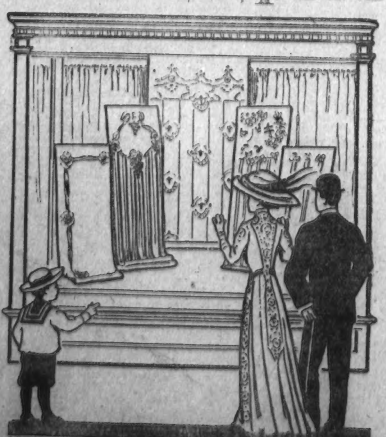
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